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Lexington Intelligencer
A. W. ALLEN, Editor and Publisher.
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Official Call for National Old Trails Meeting.
It's time for Missouri to be up and doing something. Other states have far surpassed us in the improvement of the Old Trail road. Maryland is just completing a contract for rock-ing the Trail all the way across the state. All except 15 miles of the 180 have already been built. Pennsylvania has let contracts for its completion, the state having appropriated the money therefor last week. West Virginia has completed the road across that state. Ohio has let contract from Wheeling to Columbus, Ohio, (100 miles) to be built of vitrified brick on concrete foundations and are proceeding to let the contract for the western half of that state. Trail across the entire state, a part of it built of concrete. Illinois is getting to work.

What is Missouri going to do? The comparatively small amount of work that remains to be done will give us a complete hard surface road to Washington, New York and Boston. Missouri mustn't simply stop with grading the road across the state. This season has demonstrated that no road is a good road the entire year round except a hard surfaced road. More than a third of the Trail Road is rocked across this state. The remainder can be completed within one year, if we will just get busy and work.

A meeting is therefore called at the Commercial Club rooms in Kansas City on Friday, July 9th, at 10 o'clock for the purpose of completing the road in Missouri WITHIN ONE YEAR. The county court of all the counties through which the road runs, the newspaper editors of said counties; representatives of the Commercial Club and Good Roads organizations and all others interested in this cross state highway are invited to attend this meeting. The program will be announced later but it will include a motor car tour over a portion of Jackson County's road system, a chicken dinner out in the county, speeches by leaders in the Good Roads movement and wind-up with a dinner at Hotel Muehlebach in Kansas City as guests of Kansas City.

J. M. LOWE,

A Communication.
Editor of the Intelligencer:

Perhaps this may find favor, though I may be likened unto a man without a Country. Free institutions may be maintained in but one way, which for description may be designated old Jeffersonian Democracy. From this, I have never departed and thus I am a stranger and in a strange land. The article you published from the Boonsville Advertiser was in the main, just and true. However erratic, undemocratic and destructive has been Mr. Bryan's course in the past, no one could safely criticize him. Now that he is being abused, I would not join therein. But in nothing has Mr. Bryan ever been consistent. Self has controlled his whole course, and when his life is considered, he has inflicted lasting injury upon his Country; for no one can doubt that his following has been greater than that of any one in modern times. In like manner, the people are at present, incapable or unwilling to give any intelligent consideration to any public question or impartially weigh any act of Mr. Wilson.

It was my fortune to be a member of the Chicago Convention; more than this I was the Chairman of Mr. Bland's Executive Committee, having charge of his canvass and I know exactly how Mr. Bryan was nominated in 1896. No more disgraceful transaction ever was had. I have thought in the past to publish the truth, but the man who attempted to do this, would have been crushed. I have said that Mr. Bryan was an insincere man. The destruction of the double standard by the demonization of silver was the crime of the centuries. No correct estimate can be made of the injury, want and crime that have followed as the direct result. Yet Mr. Bryan endorses the present banking system, which repeats that crime and establishes the gold standard.

The position taken by the President in his first note to Germany finds no support in International Law. The Law of Nations consists (1) in what is known as the Positive Law of Nations. By this law every Nation has the right to sink the ships of its enemy. It makes not the slightest difference whether they are vessels of war or vessels of commerce. They have a right, not only to sink the vessel, but with it every person on it. No authority on the subject questions this rule. But, owing to the harshness, and in some cases inhumanity of the Positive Law of Nations, this has been modified by (2) the Customary Laws of Nations, consisting of the voluntary custom of civilized nations. One of these modifications is that in sinking an enemy's vessel, whether of war or of commerce, to take off the crew and passengers, if possible. But this customary law of nations is obligatory, only so long as any nation determines to be bound by it. Let me illustrate. By this customary law a town is not bombarded without giving reasonable time for the non-combatant population to get out. General Lee invoked this customary law in the case of Fredericksburg, and asked that General Burnside give twenty-four hours for women and children to get out. General Burnside refused, and while we may say that it was cruel, he had a perfect right to do so by the positive laws of Nations. So in the case of the Lusitania. Mr. Wilson's first note in that matter, cannot be sustained, and it was most fortunate for this country that the position there assumed, was abandoned. Now Mr. Bryan signed this note. This second note of Mr. Wilson's, abandoned totally his first position, being in the nature of a moderate protest, and was unobjectionable, and just such that any neutral, in such position might send to one of the belligerents. Yet Mr. Bryan refused to sign the last, and gave it as an excuse for resigning—his real reason being an intention to become a candidate for the Presidency. He becomes an advocate of peace, and in that position, I thoroughly concur, as must every citizen, who adheres to the sound American doctrine of the Fathers. There is absolutely no danger of this country ever becoming involved in war with a first class power; provided, we stay at home and attend to our own business and let the effete and grasping monarchies of the old World fight their unholy wars. The newly invented submarine will protect every American port and a well organized militia will furnish the nucleus of an

army on land. "A small army and practically no navy" was the position of Mr. Jefferson and the early democratic party. And in 1860, we had the largest merchant marine and practically no navy. The advocates of a strong central government want a monarchy disguised as a Republic, as said by Gibbon of Rome in the reign of Augustus. They want a strong army and a strong navy, and they secretly want a strong army to war upon American Institutions and the American people.

I have said it is fortunate that Mr. Wilson receded from his first position. I will explain the reason. The intelligent student is filled with admiration at the transcendent ability displayed by Mr. Jefferson, as Secretary of State, in the war between France and England. The difficulties then were a hundred fold greater than now. We were young and weak and France presumed upon our friendship. Mr. Jefferson laid down principles with such clearness and such force that they established themselves. These principles became known as the American Doctrine and were largely accepted as a part of the Law of Nations. One of these was that "a neutral flag covered neutral goods." Next that "the destination of the vessels was the destination of the cargo." And that if this destination was a neutral port, and "the ultimate destination" of the cargo was one of the belligerents, that was a question for the other belligerent and the neutral country, permitting the reshipment. Growing out of this, necessarily, was the doctrine "That war between two nations, in no manner whatever, affected the commerce between two neutrals." This was a principle thoroughly established. But during our Civil War, and the passions then prevailing, the Supreme Court of the United States, completely overthrew this American Doctrine. In the cases of the Springbok and the Peterhoff, they held that a neutral flag did not cover neutral goods, and that the destination of the vessel was not necessarily the destination of the cargo. In fact, in one of these cases, they held that the cargo could be seized bound from one English port to another (from Liverpool to Bermuda). Now England seizes all of our vessels and their cargoes, bound to neutral ports, and carry them before her own prize courts. She invokes the very law that our Supreme Court laid down in the Civil War, and we are powerless in the premises. Whereas, under the old American rule, she would not have dared to seize our vessels bound to a neutral port.

So in the case of Mr. Wilson's first note. Suppose he could have established as a principle, that one belligerent could not sink a merchant vessel, belonging to another belligerent, though loaded with munitions of war, provided there were neutral passengers aboard, if these could not be saved. That was his first position, from which happily he has receded. Now the United States gets into war, say with Japan. If this first position of Mr. Wilson's, from which he fortunately receded, had been established then Japan had only to send its merchant vessels to England, load them with all kinds of munitions of war, a few Englishmen take passage, and the United States could not sink these vessels, if it was impossible to sink the vessels and save the passengers. Our Supreme Court, during the Civil War, rendered a partisan decision, the operation of which is, to practically destroy our commerce. Mr. Wilson took a position, which, if adhered to and recognized, might have rendered the United States helpless in case of war. J. D. SHEWALTER.

Approximately 300 students are taking history courses this summer at the University of Missouri, twice as many as ever before. The war is said to be the cause of increased interest in European history.

There were 405 degrees granted at the annual commencement of the University of Missouri in June.

Women at the University of Missouri at Columbia are learning to swim this summer under the direction of the instructor in physical education for women.

About 1050 students are enrolled in the Summer Session at the University of Missouri. Last year the total enrollment was 935. The summer session continues until August 6.

Marriage licenses have been issued to:
Oliver Key Hodge
Martha A. Belt Hodge
Grover White.....Houstone, Mo.
Alberta Ledford.....Waverly, Mo.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Mrs. John E. Ryland went to Kansas City, Friday morning for a few weeks' visit.

D. D. Gwimer went to Higginsville Friday morning to spend the day on business.

L. O. Thompson, who has been in the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company, for the past year, left Friday for St. Louis. He was accompanied by his wife and baby.

COMPLETE CHAUTAU- QUA PROGRAM

Annual Chautauqua Begins Sunday, August 29th and Closes Saturday, Sept. 4th.

Sunday, August 29
2:30 P. M.—Half hour of Music—Some Old Favorites—By the Old Home Players.

3:00 P. M.—Opening Address, "Unforeseen Forces," Judge Manford Schoonover.

4:15 P. M.—Vesper Service.
8:00 P. M.—Grand Concert by the Old Home Singers.

Monday, August 30
9:00 A. M.—The children will meet the Supervisor and the Junior Chautauqua will be organized. There are many new and novel features this year.

10:30 A. M.—Special Address, "The Vital Needs of the Age," by Yutaka Minakuchi, Japanese scholar and orator.

2:30 P. M.—The University Girls in choice vocal and instrumental music.
3:00 P. M.—Address "Traitors to Justice," by Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh.

8:00 P. M.—Music by the University Girls. Lou J. Beauchamp, entertainer.

Tuesday, August 31
9:00 A. M.—Children's Chautauqua gets down to business.

10:30 A. M.—Address, "Supervised Play Grounds," by Dr. W. B. Dickinson, Secretary of the National Play Grounds Association of America.

2:30 P. M.—The Orphean Musical Club, male quartet.

3:00 P. M.—Interpretive Reading, "The Melting Pot," Arthur Kachel.
7:30 P. M.—Musical and Art Program by the Orphean Musical Club.

8:15 P. M.—Address, "National Bad Habits," Congressman Victor Mordock of Kansas.

Wednesday, September 4

9:00 A. M.—The Junior Chautauqua. A trip to Europe.

10:30 A. M.—Special Address, "Solving the Rural Church Problems," by H. R. McKeen.

2:30 P. M.—Popular Musical Festival, by Bohumir Kyril's Concert Band.

7:30 P. M.—Kyril and His Band, in the musical surprise of the week.

Thursday, September 2
9:00 A. M.—Junior Chautauqua. Journeys and Plays.

10:30 A. M.—Special Address, "The People and the Public Schools," by Uel W. Lamkin.

2:30 P. M.—Unique and Popular Entertainment by the Cambridge Players, in Standard Plays.

3:00 P. M.—Address, "China and Her Problems," by Ng Poon Chew.

7:30 P. M.—Acts From Great Plays, by the Cambridge Players, correctly costumed.

Ross Crane, rapid fire artist, in cartoons, clay modeling and talk.

Friday, September 3
9:00 A. M.—Junior Chautauqua—Games and Contests.

10:30 P. M.—Special Address, "The Economic Value of Missions," by Dr. F. Q. Brown.

2:30 P. M.—Clever Entertainment, by S. Platt Jones.

3:00 P. M.—Thrilling speech, "Live or Die," by Byron C. Platt.

7:30 P. M.—S. Platt Jones in lecture, recital and song stunts.

8:15 P. M.—J. H. Balmer and his Kafir Boys.

Saturday, September 4

9:00 A. M.—Junior Chautauqua, Final jaunt and roundup.

2:30 P. M.—Popular concert by Sam Schildret's Orchestra.

3:00 P. M.—Address, "The Impending Crisis," by Senator James K. Vardaman, Mississippi.

7:30 P. M.—Costumed exhibition of children of countries visited by the Junior Chautauqua Bunch.

8:00 P. M.—Sam Schildret's Hungarian Orchestra.

The total enrollment of students in residence at the University of Missouri at Columbia and at Rolla for the year 1914-15, just closed, was 3839. This is an increase of 215 over the year previous.

Col. and Mrs. Sandford Sellers and two daughters, Mrs. Tilton Davis, Jr., and Miss Pauline Sellers, went to Kansas City Friday morning for a few days' visit.

George McDonald returned to his home in St. Louis Friday after a visit here with Miss Margaret Davis.

Mrs. K. R. Hammer and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, went to Jefferson City Friday for a visit with Karl Hammer.

Miss Mildred Kinkead of Wellington spent Thursday here with her sister, Mrs. Thurman Goodloe.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Cox left Friday for their home in Beatrice, Nebr., after a visit with relatives near Dover, Mo.

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Miss Annie Wood Eggleston and Miss Katherine Branch of St. Louis, who is visiting Miss Eggleston, went to Kansas City Friday morning for a few days' visit.

Lee J. Slusher went to Kansas City Friday to see his daughter, Miss Elizabeth, who was recently operated on at the German hospital.

Judge Zach W. Wright, B. C. Drummond, Henry McNeel and I. H. Noyes went to Kansas City Friday morning to attend the funeral of William S. Cowherd.

Col. Sandford Sellers went to Kansas City Monday for a few days' on business. His daughter, Miss Pauline, accompanied him.

Mrs. G. H. Pinnell went to Kansas City Saturday after a visit here with her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Hoefler, before returning to her home in Lamar, Colorado.

Rev. H. W. Myers went to St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday morning where he preached at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday morning.

J. L. Groves of Dover spent Saturday in Lexington on business.

Sam Walton went to Kansas City Saturday to spend the day on business.

Mrs. T. M. Cobb and daughter, Mrs. Bert Taubman, went to Kansas City Saturday morning to spend the day.

Mrs. Frank Kriehn, Mrs. John Sturgis and son, Irvin, and Mrs. H. C. Ardinger went to Kansas City Saturday to spend the day. They made the trip in Mr. Sturgis' car.

Registration for the regular session of the University of Missouri next fall begins September 14.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Edward Aull went to Kansas City Tuesday to spend the day on business.

Thomas Douglass of Corder went to Independence Tuesday morning after a visit here with the family of W. B. Douglass.

McCausland's

BIG MONEY SAVING SALE
will begin next Thursday, July 1st, 1915

Wait for it. Watch for it. Get ready for it. **SAVE MONEY BY THE BARREL FULL.**

Get a hand bill which will tell **ALL ABOUT IT.**

W. G. McCAUSLAND